

# THE PLYMOUTH BANNER.

"THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER, LONG MAY IT WAVE, OER THE LAND OF THE FREE AND THE HOME OF THE BRAVE."

A Family Newspaper, Devoted to Education, Morals, Science, Agriculture, Commerce, Politics, Markets, General Intelligence, Foreign and Domestic News.

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## THE BANNER.

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## FOREIGN.

Important from Italy--Insurrection at Milan.

Paris, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 5 A. M.—An insurrection broke out on the 6th in Milan. Five men have perished, but order is re-established. An Austrian proclamation announces this. The Milan train had not arrived on the 5th at the Swiss frontier. Further advices state that the fight had recommenced. A proclamation of Mazzini is posted up. The London Chronicle of the 12th says, that a still later dispatch asserts that tranquillity was restored, that more arrests had been made and three men shot.

Kossuth had written a letter to the troops of the army, entreating them to join in the cause of liberty.

Another statement says that the Austrians in the arsenal were massacred, from which we infer the people supplied themselves with arms. The emence broke out simultaneously in three parts of the city.

Great excitement all through Italy.—The London Morning Advertiser says, editorially:

"A distinguished Italian exile, writing us last night, expresses his conviction that it is a more serious affair than would appear from the brief notice which the telegraph gives.

"It was boldly asserted in Paris that the outbreak had been encouraged by Austrian agents, as a pretext to advance their armies further into Italy."

The Daily News of the 11th says:

"Additional particulars are looked for from Milan with deep interest, and the arrival of any telegraphic message is regarded by the friends of Mazzini as a favorable symptom. If the Austrians had been successful, they say, they would certainly have sent the news ere this to Paris and London."

The Journal de Debats says—

"We have not received the connected details of the outbreak at Milan, which appears to have been repressed with as much rapidity as energy, for it is impossible to gather either its extent or cause from the confused accounts received to-day in Paris. Private correspondence from Milan, of the 5th, says, 'The whole-sale arrests made have spread desolation throughout the city. More than two hundred families have taken refuge in the canon of Tessino. It appears that the government has discovered a wide-spread conspiracy.'

It appears that this conspiracy has extended ramifications, for another letter, from Tuscany, quoted in the Debats, says:

"Domestic visits have been taking place at Pisa, Lucca, Peschia, and Pistoja, and many arrests have been the consequence."

The Zurich Gazette, Feb. 8th, says:

"If we may credit the statement of the courier from Milan, just arrived at Lugano, a band of four hundred men, armed with poignards, had on Sunday encountered the troops and gendarmes. More than 300 perished in the conflict. The same scene occurred at Rimini. Result not known."

FRANCE.—The insurrection in Italy has created intense excitement in Paris. Apart from that, however, the news is of no interest.

Kossuth's Proclamation.—The following document, which professes to be a proclamation addressed by M. Kossuth to the Hungarian soldiers in Italy, has been published.

In the name of the Hungarian nation—To the Soldiers quartered in Italy.

Soldiers, Comrades!—My activity is unlimited. I am about to fulfil my intent. My intent is to free my country, to make her independent free and happy. It is not by force we have been crushed. The force of the whole world would never have sufficed to crush Hungary. Treason alone did it.

I swear that force shall not conquer us, nor treason injure us again. Our war is the war of the liberty of the world, and we are no longer alone. Not only the whole people of our own country will be with us not only will those once adverse to us now combat with us the common enemy, but all the people of Europe will arise and unite to wave the banner of liberty. By the force of the people of the world, the tottering power of the tyrants shall be destroyed. And this shall be the last war.

In this war no nation fraternizes more with the Hungarian than the Italian.—Our interests are one—our enemy is one—our struggle is one. Hungary is the right wing, and Italy the left wing of the army I lead. The victory will be common to both.

Therefore, in the name of my nation, have I made alliance with the Italian nation. The moment we raise the banner of the liberty of the world, let the Italian soldier in Hungary unite with the insurgent Hungarian nation, and the Hungarian soldier in Italy unite with insurgent Italy.

Let all, whosoever the alarm shall be sounded, combat against the common enemy. Whose will not do this, he, the hitherto of our country's executioner, shall never more see his native land. He shall be forever exiled as a traitor, as one who has sold the blood of his parents and of his country to the enemy.

The moment of the insurrection is at hand; let not that moment find the Hungarian unprepared; for should it take them unprepared—should our nation not improve the opportunity, our dear country would be lost forever, and our national flag would be covered with ignominy.

I know that every Hungarian is ready for the war of liberty. The blood shed by the martyrs, the sufferings of the country have changed even children into heroes.

No nation yet rewarded its brave sons so liberally as the Hungarian nation will reward hers. After the victory, the State property shall be distributed among the army, and the families of the victims of patriotism; but the coward and traitor shall die.

And I, therefore, make it known to you, soldiers, in the name of the nation, that whoever brings you this, my order, is expressly sent to you, that he may report to me the favorers of liberty in the army stationed in Italy, and that he may tell you in my name how you should organize yourselves.

Accept the instructions that are forwarded to you by the nation, through me, and follow them. Let it be so in every town and district of our own country and everywhere.

Brave ones! The Honved and the Hussars have covered with glory the name of our nation. The world looks upon the Hungarian flag as the banner of liberty. We will preserve that glory, and satisfy that expectation.

It is principally on you that the eyes of the world are turned, for your number is great. The arms are in your hands; a generous blood in your veins; the love of the country, and the thirst of vengeance on her executioners, is in your breasts. Your task is glorious and easy; for you are among a nation which will give its own millions of combatants against Austria.

From Rome to the island of the Scyllians—from the Sava to the country beyond the Rhine—all the people are unanimous in the cry, joined to the clang of millions of arms—

Let God be our judge! Down with the tyrants! Long live the liberty of the people! Long live our country!

Brave ones! By this cry your voice will be like Joshua's voice, at the bidding of which the Jericho of tyrants shall fall.

So I order in the name of the nation. Let every one obey. I will shortly be among you. An revoir. Kossuth, February, 1853.

Mazzini's Proclamation.—The following proclamation was posted up all over Milan, and has been spread in other parts of Italy:

Italian National Committee.

Italians! Brothers!—The mission of the National Italian committee is ended; your mission begins. To day the last words which we heard your brothers utter to you, is, 'insurrection'—to-morrow mingling with the ranks of the people, we will aid you to sustain it.

Insurrection! The moment matured, painted for three long years, has arrived. Let us seize it. Be not deceived by appearances; be not misled by the cowardly sophistries of lukewarm men. The entire surface of Europe, from Spain to our own land, from Greece to holy Poland, is a volcanic crust, beneath which sleeps a lava which will burst forth in torrents at the upheaving of Italy.—Four years ago the insurrection of Sicily was followed by ten European revolutions, twenty European revolutions will follow yours—all bound by one compact; all sworn to one fraternal aim.

We have friends even in the ranks of

armies who rule us; there are entire peoples whose alarm cry will answer to yours. The national democracies of Europe form one organized camp. Vanguard of the army and of the people, fear no isolation. The initiative of Italy is the initiative of Europe.

Insurrection! Sacred as the thought of country that concentrates it; strong in will and in concentrated energy as its aim, which is justice, amelioration, and free fraternal life for all; let it rise and convert martyrdom into victory. The thousands of victims who have fallen with the sacred name of Italy on their lips, deserve this at our hands. Be it tremendous as the tempest on our seas. Be it obstinate, immovable as the Alps which surround you. Between the Alps and the extreme Sicilian sea are twenty-five millions of us, and a hundred thousand foreigners. It is the struggle of a moment if you but will.

Insurrection! Let the word leap from city to city, from town to town, from village to village, like the electric current. Arouse, arise, awake, to the crusade fever, all you who have Italian hearts—Italian arms.

Remind the people of their unjust sufferings, their rights denied them, their ancient power, and the great future of liberty, prosperity, education, and equality—they may conquer at a bound.

Remind your women of the mothers, the sisters, the friends, who have perished in unconsoling weeping for their loved ones, imprisoned, exiled, butchered, because they had not, but desired a country.

Remind your young minds of thought, outraged and restrained, of the great traditional past of Italy; which they can continue only by action, of the absolute nothingness of the state they are now in—they, the descendants of men who have twice given civilization to Europe.

Remind the soldiers of Italy of the dishonor of a servile uniform which the foreigners deride, of the banes of their fathers left on the battle fields of Europe for the honor of Italy, of the true glory which crowns the warrior for right, for justice, for nationality.

Soldiers, women, youths, people! let us have for the moment but one heart, one thought, one desire, one cry in soul, one cry on our lips—'Will we have a country? we will have an Italy and an Italy shall be.'

Attack, break at every point the long and weak line of the enemy. Prevent them from concentrating themselves by killing, or disperse their soldiers, destroying the roads and bridges. Disorganize them by striking at their officers. Ceaselessly pursue fugitives; be at war with the knife. Make arms of the tiles of your houses, of the stones of the streets, of the tools of your trades, of the iron of your crosses. Spread the arms by watchfires kindled on every height. From one end of Italy to the other, let the alarm-bell of the people toll the death of the enemy.

Wherever you are victorious, move forward at once to the aid of those nearest you. Let the insurrection grow like an avalanche wherever the chance goes against it; run to the gorges, the mountains, the fortresses given by nature.—Everywhere the battle will have broken out; everywhere you will find brothers, and strengthened by the victories gained elsewhere, you will descend into the field again the day after.

One only be our flag—the flag of the nation. In pledge of our fraternal unity, write on it the words, 'God and the People'; they alone are powerful to conquer; they alone do not betray. It is the republican flag which, in '48 and '49, saved the honor of Italy; it is the flag of ancient Venice; it is the flag of Rome, the sacred metropolis, the temple of Italy and of the world!

Purify yourselves, fighting beneath that flag. Let the Italian people arise worthy of the God who guides them! Let woman be sacred, let property be sacred.—Punish the thief as an enemy. Use for insurrection the arms, powder and uniforms taken from the foreign soldiers.

To arms! to arms! Our last word is the battle cry. Let the men who have chosen to lead you send forth to Europe, on the morrow, the cry of victory.

For the Italian Committee,  
JOSEPH MAZZINI,  
AURELIO SAFFI.

MARCELLO QUARDO, Secretaries.

CAESAR AGOSTINI, }  
Speaking of this highly interesting master, and in reference to the cruelties of Austrian despotism, the London Daily News, for Feb. 10, says:

"We have now to record an outburst of insurrection in Milan. Do we not in these two facts behold cause and effect? Have not the floggings and the hangings produced their natural fruit? Is not revolt the just and natural offspring of tyranny? Is not Austria guilty to be followed by Italian revenge? In our second edition yesterday we gave the first news of this fresh outbreak of popular indignation in Italy. Thanks to the extension of the electric telegraphs, the intelligence which reached Bellinzona, on the Italian Swiss frontier, on the evening of Tuesday, was

by Wednesday morning printed and in circulation in London. That dispatch was brief but impressive. The people of Milan had risen—had attacked the Austrian troops, and had gained possession of the arsenal in that place. The city was, of course, in high fever. All routine duties had evidently been at a stand still, as is evinced by the fact that for two days the usual post had not left the city. 'The gates of Milan were shut,' (says the dispatch,) and it was supposed that the insurrection which had been suppressed had recommenced.' A proclamation of Mazzini had been placarded.

"Upon such laconic and vague data, no very distinct views of the result can be based; but it seems quite clear from the proclamations of Mazzini and Kossuth, that though this insurrection has, at a moment when we were assured no danger was near, burst suddenly upon Europe, it was far from unexpected by those most deeply interested in Italian affairs. It is evidently the result of preliminary organization—and viewed in this light, may be regarded as a thing far more serious than a hasty contest begotten by a casual case of special tyranny. Some time ago, our Italian correspondence made known the fact that Radezky wished to have reinforcements from Austria; for some time, also, there has been a very general knowledge of the fact that the tyrannical King of Naples has been very uneasy lest the heir of Joachim Murat should strive to do in Italy what his cousin has succeeded in accomplishing in France. Fear of the Bonapartes is strong in the bosom of King Bomba, and has driven him for some time past to seek possession of the Pope's principality of Benevento, lest that spot should form a refuge of intrigues & conspiracies against his throne. Only yesterday the Debats says: 'The King of Naples insists more than ever upon the conclusion of the negotiations with the Pope about the cession of the principality of Benevento.—There are enemies of the Bourbon dynasty in Italy, and the King fears that Benevento may become the foyer of conspiracy; hence his desire to possess himself of this territory.'

"Young Murat doubtless has his eye on Naples, and men on each side of the Alps now keenly remember how the 'Empire' of France was once linked to the 'Kingdom' of Italy. The real and active powers now in the country are wielded by the Austrians on the one hand, and the French, who hold Rome, on the other—the Italians feeling themselves to be manacled not only a conquered, but a deeply suffering race. In estimating their true position, we must forget that insurrections are not products of well governed States. The very sign of a revolt is prima facie proof of tyranny in the rulers—a truism just now in course of painful illustration. The power of Mazzini, his co-operation with Kossuth, and the fact that the manifestoes of the Italian and Hungarian leaders were distributed and posted up under the very noses of the Austrian garrison of Milan, demonstrate the existence of a wide-spread spirit of disaffection. The movers in this affair avow their reliance upon the present union of Mazzini and Kossuth to raise what they speak of as two wings of an insurgent force against their common foe—Austria; the one acting in Italy, the other in Hungary. The belief seems to be, that if Milan could hold out against the Austrians for a few days, the whole peninsula might join the movement.—Mazzini left England more than a month ago, and the friends of Italian Independence remember hopefully his talents, his judgment, and his frequent successes, and doubtless pray that the present attempt may succeed. Kossuth, from a distance, speaks to the Hungarian soldiers in the Austrian service with as much confidence in their obedience to his commands as though he still held Comorn and was Dictator. This tone of confidence was probably well considered before it was decided on, and may be well adapted for the countries and the purposes in view; but those who are but spectators of this unexpected drama will hesitate before they recognize any proof of success in one early tone of confidence. Oppressed, sanguine, clever and brave, the Italians undoubtedly are; but the quarrel they have in hand is one in which they stand against fearful odds. Wide spread sympathy will be theirs, but sympathy is not cannon. Austria has sent a large army to watch the Montenegro fight, and it may be, to take part in it. She has dangers also on the side of Hungary, and is far from prosperous on the Bourse.—These things are all in favor of the Italians. But then she has at her side the great despot of all Russia, only too ready to give help, hereafter to be paid for; and, doubtless, other neighbors will not hesitate to join her, if need be, in the task of subduing a revolt, which, if at all successful, might spread into Germany with dangerous rapidity. Could France stand still while any such work was going on? Would Piedmont be secure if Italy were embroiled? These and other questions naturally arise out of the complication which must ensue, should the insurrec-

tion in Milan remain unsubdued. But if subdued, its very existence for a single day shows how well founded Mazzini's declaration is, that things as they now are, rest upon a mere crust, below which is a stream of lava. To this stream every Austrian flogging and hanging, every new victim cast into the dungeons of Lombardy or of Naples, adds fresh fire—burning it may be out of sight for a while, but certain in the end to prove its existence by insurrection, with all its attendant horrors and dismay."

[These remarks of the London Daily News, the proclamations of Mazzini and Kossuth, and the News of the insurrection in Milan, to us are full of interest, as doubtless they will be to our readers. Though the insurrection may not become general now, yet it shows that, as Mazzini says, 'there is a volcanic crust, beneath which sleeps a lava which will burst forth in torrents at the upheaving of Italy.' And when the fearful eruption shall actually occur, and come it will, and soon, not only Italy, but Europe and the world, will feel its resistless shock and devastating fires.

The word of prophecy, as we understand it, calls for this terrible work to begin now, or near this time. And if this insurrection should be quelled, it will be of short duration. If this is not the actual storm, it is the distant thunder that gives sure evidence that the devastating tempest is rising—or if it is not the beginning of the last political mighty earthquake that shall shake the world, it is the sure premonition that such an earthquake is sure to take place at no distant period. God will justify his word; let us believe and rejoice.—Harbinger and Advocate.]

The New York Tribune says that "the Turkish army is well disciplined, and equal in valor, &c., either to the Austrian or the Russian. It was formally deficient in one respect, namely, in superior officers, but several of the best general officers of the late Hungarian army have entered the Turkish service, and their skill will be supported by the hatred they feel against Austria and Russia."

As to the Turkish finances, it is sufficient to observe that such is the credit of Turkey in London, that the scrip of the loan which has been repudiated by the Sultan, is yet quoted at one per cent premium on the exchange of London. This shows that the Porte will be able to raise money for every emergency.

The oppression of the Wallachs, Serbs and Croats by Austria, in spite of their great sacrifices in the Hungarian war, has estranged the christian population of the Danubian Principalities from Russia as well as from Austria, because the former has not checked the ingratitude of the latter. If, therefore, it should finally appear that a Turkish war cannot be prevented by English diplomacy, the case will not be at all desperate for the Turks.

The last accounts from Constantinople, in the London Times, mention a rumor prevailing in the diplomatic circles of Persia, that Risa Pasha is likely to become Minister of Foreign Affairs in Turkey. Should this really be the case, war may be regarded as almost unavoidable.—Risa Pasha, the most accomplished of all the Turkish statesmen, being the open enemy of Russia, and therefore out of favor for the last twelve years. This appointment would be considered by the Czar as a challenge. A few weeks will decide this question for the present; in the meantime we call the attention of the public to the fact that the hopes of Hungary, and indeed of all Western Europe, are all directed to Constantinople. Deliverance and liberty are for the moment expected from the East.

## Mormon Marriages.

The Seer, a National organ of the Mormons, recently established at Washington, gives the following minute description of courtship and matrimonial ceremonies amongst that singular people:

"No man in Utah, who already has a wife, and who may desire to obtain another, has any right to make any propositions of marriage to a lady until he has consulted the president over the whole church, and through him obtains a revelation from God as to whether it would be pleasing in His sight. If he is forbidden by revelation, that ends the matter; if by revelation the privilege is granted, he still has no right to consult the feelings of the young lady until he has obtained the approbation of her parents, provided they are living in Utah; if their consent cannot be obtained, this also ends the matter. But if the parents or guardians freely give their consent, then he may make propositions of marriage to the young lady. If she refuse these propositions, this also ends the matter; but if she accept, a day is generally set apart for the parties for the marriage ceremony to be celebrated. It is necessary to state that before any man takes the least step towards getting another wife, it is his duty to consult the feelings of the wife which he already has, and obtain her con-

sent, as recorded in the 24th paragraph of the revelation, published in the first number of 'The Seer.'

"When the day set apart for the solemnization of the marriage ceremony has arrived, the bridegroom and his wife, and also the bride, together with their relatives, and such other guests as may be invited, assemble at the place which they have appointed. The scribe then proceeds to take their names, ages, native towns, counties, States, and countries of the parties to be married, which he carefully enters on record. The president, who is the prophet, seer, and revelator over the whole church throughout the world, and who alone holds the keys of authority in this solemn ordinance, (as recorded in the 21 and 5th paragraphs of the revelation on marriage,) calls upon the bridegroom and his wife, and the bride, to arise, which they do, fronting the president. The wife stands on the right hand of her husband, while the bride stands on her left. The president then puts this question to the wife: 'Are you willing to give this woman to your husband to be his lawful and wedded wife for time and for all eternity? If you are, you will manifest it by placing her right hand within the right hand of your husband.' The right hands of the bridegroom and bride being thus joined, the wife takes her husband by the left arm, as if in the attitude of walking. The president then proceeds to ask the following question of the man: 'Do you, brother, (calling him by name,) take sister, (calling the bride by her name,) by the right hand to receive her unto yourself to be your lawful and wedded wife, and you to be her lawful and wedded husband for time and for all eternity, with a covenant and promise, on your part, that you will fulfill all the laws, rites, and ordinances, pertaining to this holy matrimony, in the new and everlasting covenant, doing this in the presence of God, angels, and these witnesses, of your own free will and choice?'

The bridegroom answers, yes. The president then puts the question to the bride: 'Do you, sister, (calling her by name,) take brother, (calling him by name,) by the right hand, and give yourself to him, to be his lawful and wedded wife for time and for all eternity, with a covenant and promise, on your part, that you will fulfill all the laws, rites, and ordinances, pertaining to this holy matrimony, in the new and everlasting covenant, doing this in the presence of God, angels, and these witnesses, of your own free will and choice?'

The bride answers, yes. The president then says: 'In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and by the authority of the holy priesthood, I pronounce you legally and lawfully husband and wife for time and for all eternity; and I seal upon you the blessings of the holy resurrection, with power to come forth in the morning of the first resurrection, clothed with glory, immortality and eternal lives; and I seal upon you the blessings of thrones, and dominions, and principalities, and powers, and exaltations; together with the blessings of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and say unto you be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth, that you may have joy and rejoicing in your posterity in the day of the Lord. All these blessings, together with all other blessings pertaining to the new & everlasting covenant, I seal upon your heads, through your faithfulness unto the end, by the authority of the holy priest, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.' The scribe then enters on the general record the date and place of the marriage, together with the names of the two or three witnesses who were present."

VERY RICH.—A correspondent at Burksville, Ky., says:

"THERE is something beautiful, pious and tender in that word of sad import, 'adieu.' That is, 'may God guard you, to God I commit you.'"

"It's a vain and wicked heart that shrinks from the duties of life and religion."

"ASKING a favor by letter, or giving a person time to think of it, is only giving him an opportunity to get off handsomely."

"THE beauty of behavior consists in the manner, as well as the matter of your discourse."